

## DURANGO BANDITS PROTECT VILLA

Outlaw Chief Arrives in Zacatecas—Was in Torreon April 13.

## ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT GROWS

U. S. Soldiers Fired On by Snipers Without Hindrance from Carranza Chiefs.

## REPORT MEXICANS ASK WITHDRAWAL

El Paso, Tex., April 20.—Mexican officials at Casas Grandes, accompanied by a delegation of Mexican citizens, are said to have visited the United States' camp at Colonia Dublan, near Casas Grandes, to ask the withdrawal of the American soldiers in the Casas Grandes country.

The Mexicans said they feared an uprising of the populace which the Carranza commanders would not be able to control. The report was brought here by persons from the Casas Grandes country.

## AVIATORS SNIPED BY CARRANZISTAS

Officers Report Numerous Shootings by Mexicans Supposedly Friendly.

General Pershing's Camp at the Front, April 15 (by aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20).—American aeroplanes have been fired upon several times by Mexicans, and in at least one case the assailants were Carranza soldiers.

The latter instance was reported by Lieutenant C. K. Chapman, who flew into camp this morning after an absence of three days, on what should have been under normal conditions a two-hour flight.

Three nights ago, while on this trip, wind and darkness forced Lieutenant Chapman to alight in the mountains about twenty miles from here. He found a ranch in the hills, where the Mexicans seemed friendly. They advised him to remain there overnight, declaring that the hills were "full of Villa bandits."

He spent the night at the ranch house without molestation, but the next day, while near a town, with his machine on the ground, a trainload of Carranza troops passed. Apparently for no other purpose than to test their marksmanship, some of these soldiers opened fire on the plane.

Field Headquarters, April 16 (by aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20).—An American army officer was fired upon this evening while passing a small town near this camp in company with a dispatch bearer. An investigation was made.

Fears are openly expressed by army officers that should an order come to withdraw the American troops, the Villa and other marauding bands will raise the cry that the American troops are in retreat, with the result that American soldiers will be subject to constant night attacks and sniping as they retire from Mexico.

To prevent such warfare against his columns, General Pershing is preparing to be in a position to move his forces in large units. The belief is general at Fort Bliss that the troops will encounter more difficulties in a withdrawal from Mexico than they did on their rapid 400-mile drive from Columbus to Parral.

Field Headquarters, April 17 (by aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20).—The American expeditionary columns continue to suffer from absence of effective military cooperation on the part of Carranza authorities, and today little hope remained that further progress could be made without serious clashes with unruly elements among outlying Carranza commands.

## Are We Prepared?

The Tribune presents here the sixteenth of a series of short articles on American preparedness which will appear in The Tribune daily. Their accuracy is vouched for by a ranking officer in the United States Army and a ranking officer in the United States Navy. The Tribune believes them to be the clearest and most striking account of our national defenses yet written.

### WHEN THE SPIKED HELMET COMES—OUR CHANCES AT SEA

	Germany	U. S. A.
Battleships	10	10
Average Speed	21	21
Gun Range	21	21
Gun Elevation	21	21
Torpedo Tubes	2	0
Battle Cruisers	3	3
Scout Cruisers	4	4
Destroyers	5	5
Submarines	5	5

1. This chart represents battleships, battle-cruisers, scout cruisers and destroyers authorized and laid down by Germany and the United States from December 31, 1904, to January 1, 1914. These modern ships are the ones that will determine sea battles.

2. Torpedo tubes for modern torpedoes which we will have after the Oklahoma and Nevada are in service.

3. The three scout cruisers we have will be doubtful factors because of their defective furnaces.

4. Representing the proportion of all our submarines to the submarines Germany could spare from European waters.

5. Representing the proportion of submarines able to submerge to those Germany could send to attack us.

THE German Navy is practically twice as strong as ours, even if we accept the official figures of Berlin and Washington as the standards of comparison. But most of the German ships have been built during the last twenty years. German ships are of the most modern construction, while many of our listed ships are out of commission, "grey bearded" or in their "second childhood"—one 72 years old has just last year been disposed of by the Navy Department.

How misleading comparisons, made by anything and everything, really are, can be judged from the official statement of Naval Intelligence, United States Navy Department, issued only thirty days previous to the beginning of the present European war. It assured us in figures that we had three more submarines than Germany had and that we were building more than Germany.

Very few of our ships have guns that can be elevated more than 10 degrees; a few can be elevated 15 degrees. Most of the German ships have guns that can be elevated from 20 to 28 degrees. This is of supreme importance! Even the eleven-inch guns of the Germans, because of this advantage, can throw explosives fourteen miles.

"Germany can oppose twenty dreadnoughts to our ten, and judging from such naval actions as were fought in the late war, in which both the gunnery and the seamanship of the Germans were excellent, there can be little doubt that with such odds against us we should be defeated."

Germany could send against us nearly twice as many dreadnoughts and battleships as we could send out to oppose their attack. And the German dreadnoughts have greater speed; their guns have longer range and can be elevated twice as high as the guns on our ships. Germany can send against us six times as many swift cruisers as we have. Germany could send against us more than twice as many destroyers as we could employ in opposition; Germany could easily send fifty of the most modern submarines. On the Atlantic coast we have eighteen. Five of these are located at Panama. Two, north of Panama, are capable of operation under water.

When Colonel Dadd's flying column reached Parral, on March 18, expecting to find Villa in the vicinity, Villa was actually at San Miguel de Habichero, north of the lake of that name. Guides could be found to lead our troops beyond Galeana and any information of value was refused. The wreck near Cumbre tunnel on the railroad delayed Major Evans' men of the 10th Cavalry, and before they could reach the flying columns then converging upon Villa.

Had proper guides been secured and the news of the accident not reached him, the bandit would have been surrounded and captured by March 22, the latest. It was here that he slipped through the coils for the first time. Colonel Irwin, with a detachment of the 7th Cavalry, was then closed to him, but was delayed a whole night by previous guidance.

Villa next was located at Namiapqui. Colonel Dadd of the 7th, in command of the three cavalry columns, attempted to close upon him there. Dadd himself, passing thither east of Las Cruces. This time the plan was frustrated by the bandit's fight with the Carranza general, Cavazos, on March 21 and Villa's victory. Dadd put him on his guard and brought in news of our movements, so that when Dadd arrived at Namiapqui the quarry had flown.

Villa, passing through Brown, went to Santa Clara, eastward. Brown, who was closest to him, followed, passing due south through Bachinewa toward San Antonio.

Failed to Head Off Villa. Dadd travelled through the Santa Maria valley, a shorter route, but failed to head Villa off. Villa had now reached the Northwestern Railway, and by it went through Padernalia to Guerrero. Now come the circumstances of Dadd's night march and the fight which I have treated so fully. It was the day after the fight that with General Pershing, leaving San Antonio at the same moment as the news of the victory.

Here the general made his headquarters until April 1, when the Carranza forces were filled with Villistas, under Martin Lopez and Beltran, driven northeast by Dadd toward Providencia and San Tomas. There followed in those ten days a period of rearrangement of troops and dangerous reconnoitering by Major J. A. Ryan, staff intelligence officer.

A hitherto unprinted incident of the Carranza defeat two days before Dadd's fight resulted in Villa's wound. Cavazos, the Carranza general, had been at a dance in San Isidro, when a messenger reached him early on the morning of the fight. He left his bed and approached Guerrero with a small force. When near the town, on a hill topped by a cemetery, Villa was found some distance from the fight and fired upon.

After Dadd's victory his force returned to Providencia, fifteen miles from us at San Geronimo, for his first ration since leaving Dublin. Tompkins, with a detachment of the 13th, was sent southwest toward Guerrero. However, with part of the 11th, southeast to support Brown, of the 10th, who had swung east.

Villa Continues South. Ryan, on the 31st, in a thrilling night reconnoissance, located Villa in a mountain cabin about eighteen miles south of us at San Geronimo. But we had no troops in camp, and Howe, who was closest, had crossed the mountains too far to be recalled till the following day, by which time the bandit had trekked onward south.

Every scouting group that we now sent near Bachinewa was fired upon, and for days the country teemed with Lopez and Beltran's men. They were the men who had the brush with the 10th in Aguascalientes canyon on April 1, the day leaders having passed through Bachinewa the night before. Major Tompkins' 13th Cavalry detachment now was on the lead on the Villa trail southward. Brown, of the 10th, was closest behind him, and Howe, of the 11th, swinging southeast toward Minaca. On April 3, Villa was located near Cusiuhuate, leaving it on the 5th with Tompkins in pursuit, two days behind him. Brown reached Cusi on the 6th, Howe the 7th, our column apparently closing in on Villa from all directions.

Villa was near San Borja, headed for Parral, having, on April 5, had a second fight with Cavazos and 100 men, a near-gang action forty-five miles south of Parral.

tween Lozano and Major Brown the former denied this, alleging that a messenger was sent out with word that the Americans could not proceed without an escort, but that the messenger had been captured by Villistas. The fatuousness of this was obvious. Moreover, while the squadron was visiting the commandancia and the president's quarters, crowds began shouting "Villa Villa. Viva Mexico!" and "To the Gringos!" The Mexican officer requested Major Tompkins to follow them to a camp site for the force.

When the site was reached it was found to be in a gully, easily reached from both heights, which already crowds of Carranzista soldiers had occupied in what plainly was a flanking movement.

The statement of a general that he was unable to control even his own men needs no comment, while the whole insincerity of the scheme is excellently veiled by the sabre attack, oaths and shooting of General Lozano. It was immediately after this, at 1:15 p. m., that the first shot was fired by a Carranzista soldier.

These incidents alone are not needed to show culpability. There is the disclosure of the president's later statement that only eight Mexican soldiers and officers were shot, but "many civilians" were killed. A reliable authority living near Parral telephoned to Consul Lozano in Chihuahua, that thirty-eight soldiers were killed and only one civilian. The attack as a preponderantly civilian affair is thus quite disproved, and it is interesting to read in the native newspapers the harping upon the official Carranzista side, the ignoring of all our officers know to be true.

I was camped with General Pershing in a wide valley at a point visible for miles from the higher surrounding gray mesa when the news of the fight arrived. There was now in camp nothing but the general's train, ten aero trucks, a few planes and aviators. At 8 o'clock in the morning an aeroplane flew in from wiring official messages in Chihuahua City. "You'd give \$5,000," he said, "squinting about the aviation cook stove. To know what I know."

The daily market, run by steeples-hats, appeared on our excitement, selling eggs and bread and trout strung on willow sticks. I was writing in The Tribune car, while a staff officer was taking a census of rifles in camp. Rumors of the fight spread, and that it had been with Carranzistas. Heads nodded as when prophecy scores a point. But all you got officially were shoulder shrugs, and "Apparently," when you put the charge direct.

General Pershing, who for a day had appeared disgruntled, emerged from his tent in a more cheerful mood. You could hear from the intermittent click of the typewriter in his motor car that official messages were being coded.

Two very black-faced Vaqueros appeared in camp with the specious plea of selling us their thin, withered, dwarf mounts. Hist—spies of the now encircling Carranzistas!

The climax was reached at dark, when the sun, tucked snugly behind himself into a hollow square, spades threw up networks, canvas bags were filled with sand and our "garrison"—cooks, mechanics and chauffeurs mostly—were ordered to sleep inside the "fort."

The night passed as such nights do when one is camping on the hot trail of the expected—and nothing whatever happened.

Ordered to Hang on the Trail. At this stage, General Pershing gave the order to hang on the trail, speed horses and men at any cost. The message was delivered by parachute from an aeroplane in a p. m. on April 6. Dadd was at San Tomas, clearing the country of scattered Villistas and following a clue which traced the bandit west toward Cuernavaca in the first instance.

Later, to support Howe, he was ordered south to Minaca. It was here, at Minaca, that the collision between the Carranza forces and the bandits, suspicion of which had long been growing, became evident. General Luis Herrera, son of the Parral president and in command at Minaca, warned Dadd that he must move his troops no farther west. He gave him full credit, been suspected of Villista sympathies.

Dadd, not wishing to complicate matters politically, communicated with General Pershing, who sent Major Ryan to Dadd with orders to continue south, nevertheless, Ryan frankly explained our strategy to Herrera and apparently removed all his objections. Herrera seemed to acquiesce in our movements, but a vague hint of sending troops east and south by way of Chihuahua City, offered no suggestions and gave no help to Dadd whatever. Villa, he said, was at Cuernavaca still two days in his rear.

This was the situation on April 10. Tompkins was supported on the east by Brown, on the west by Howe, and a reserve of the 11th, supporting the general movement from the northeast, and searching for Pablo Lopez, who was in our vicinity near Bustillos and Carretas. The former, with the villages of San Lucia and San Juan, were searched.

Invited to Enter Town. On the above date, Tompkins arrived at Del Parral. Villa had left there, after a repulse, with Lozano's men from Parral. Here one of his captains met Tompkins with the invitation to enter the town unscathed. The man speaking the night and breakfasting with the column, assuring Tompkins that he would receive a friendly reception in the town and that food and forage could be secured.

Tompkins, in the region now all our troops in the region now are concentrated, eighteen miles from Parral, on the 11th. No one was there to meet him, so the next day he entered the town, and the Carranzistas followed. Howe joined Tompkins on the night of the fight, and all other detachments, except those of Allen and Dadd, were ordered to follow. Tompkins, who was closest, had crossed the mountains too far to be recalled till the following day, by which time the bandit had trekked onward south.

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Reports from Mexico reaching the State Department, as far as known, tell of increased rather than lessened difficulties surrounding the expedition. An instance of this is the report that an unknown number of Carranzista troops had been moved to the Parral region, where General Pershing's advanced base is located. The obscure who reported this added that the movement, he believed, was not authorized by the de facto government. It was intended as a hint to the Americans that not move further southward. Officials here regard the move as significant rather than as a mere tactical maneuver. It was accepted, however, as a warning that the Carranzista troops are not entirely under control of the War Minister.

The United States has acknowledged Carranza's note asking that negotiations for withdrawal of American troops be taken up. Carranza was assured that his arguments were being studied, but there was nothing today to indicate that a reply stating the attitude of the United States was being prepared.

No additional advices came as to the reported death of Villa, although Mexico City advices last night renewed speculation on this subject. The latest word from the State Department from the Carranza capital cast much doubt on the rumor. So far apparently no military official on the border of Mexico has thought it wise to report Carranza's troops to the War Department. No steps have been taken by the Washington government to investigate the matter.

Yaqui Indians Defeated. Reports today from Rear Admiral Winslow, on the west coast, indicate that Carranza forces in Sonora have renewed campaigns against Yaqui Indian outlaws in an effective way.

In a battle on April 19, near Aguascalientes, Carranza soldiers were killed, and 23 Carranza soldiers were killed or wounded. Another clash, in which 100 Indians were killed and 50 Indian women and children were taken prisoners, was reported to have occurred a few days later at La Virginia. The dispatches confirmed reports of the release of two American women members of the Lehr family who had been held prisoners by the Yaquis.

6 BANDITS TO HANG FOR COLUMBUS RAID. Jury Convicts Captured Villistas of Murder.

Denning, N. M., April 20.—Six Villa bandits who had participated in the raid on Columbus, N. M., were convicted today in the District Court here of murder in the first degree. All were sentenced to hang.

The Mexicans, admitting they were with Villa when he crossed the American border and attacked the American town, set up the defense that they were driven by Villa and his lieutenants to pistol points to join in the attack. All six men will be executed at the same time and on the same gallows. The jury was out less than thirty minutes after hearing the men tried at once. One other bandit who was captured at Columbus following the raid is to be tried at this term of the court.

California's Track Team Coming. Berkeley, Cal., April 20.—The University of California will send a track team of ten men to the Harvard conference meet, to be held at Cambridge on May 26 and 27. The team, it was decided today, will leave early next month, in order to obtain some preliminary training in the East.

## Easter Suits and Topcoats at the Two Stores of Style

BRILL BROTHERS, Broadway at 49th and Broadway at 42d

Suits and Topcoats with the cheery swing and the real ring of Spring in every line, curve and fabric—clothes that cut away completely from the commonplace and make an extraordinarily strong appeal to particular Men and Young Men.

### 200 Special Suits for Men

Under ordinary circumstances their price should be \$25.00. We offer them as a special Easter attraction at this special price. Homespuns, fancy mixtures, black, blue and gray pin stripes.

At \$16.50

### Suits and Topcoats for Men

In Suits, blue serges, blue flannels, stripes, checks and fancy mixtures—many of them quarter lined with silk. IN TOPCOATS, green, brown, tan and gray covert cloths and knitted fabrics, form fitting or box models.

At \$25.00

### Cutaway Coats and Vests

Silk braided and silk lined throughout.

\$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00

Striped Trousers, \$5.00 to \$10.00

### Boys' Easter Suits and Topcoats, \$5.00 to \$15.00

In a wide and very choice variety of new Spring patterns and models; sizes 7 to 16—A new department with new, up-to-the-minute clothes.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.

## Parral Riot Fans Hatred of "Gringo"

(Continued from page 1)

Parral affair. And you must remember that practically every force actually on the Villa chase has been much reduced by the exigencies of its arduous service.

Before March 21 there had been no real privations. Since then no mounted command at the front has received anything but the scantiest rations for man and beast. Each has been living off the country, chiefly on beef and parched corn.

For a week I was with a command, that of Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Allen, 11th Cavalry, and organizer of the Philippine Scouts. The acutest memory of our activities is the searching of a village one night from which we had been sniped at. After almost each sentence of his instructions the colonel added: "Remember, no shooting whatever if it endangers women or children."

It all puts one in a philippic mood. On the matter of railroad transportation my lips have been sealed tightest. This has been necessary because of the delicacy of our relations with the de facto government. It may be said that the two times when the Northwestern line was used it was not in violation of any understanding with the Carranza government.

The first was when the 10th Cavalry was transported to Musica (two men killed and a car of supplies lost in a wreck) with the consent of a high railway official. The second instance was when supplies were brought by the same road to San Antonio through an arrangement made with an American merchant.

Signs of Carranza Treachery. Though General Pershing was camped not a day's journey away, direct news of the Parral fracas did not reach him here until three days after its occurrence. Yet it was only a typical climax of Mexican verbal strategy and treachery which we, with the picked cavalry squadrons in the van, had felt was inevitable.

Now sealed lips which chafed to speak of the growing hostility of Carranza citizens and soldiers are free. Above Parral, Lieutenant Colonel Allen, of the 11th Cavalry, with whom I have been riding, could get no guides. For days we knew Carranzistas had been driving horses and cattle southward. Finally such acts became overtly hostile.

We knew that José de la Luz Herrera, Carranzista Presidente of Parral, had scattered broadcast the warning that Americans must penetrate no further south. At the same time his son, General Luis Herrera, was paying us a smug, encouraging visit at San Geronimo.

Is it any wonder that we ask ourselves whether the long-expected issue of the Villa hunt is not at hand? If we

have not come to the final parting of the Mexican ways at last?

Hate Gathers Menacingly. All this engrosses us even more than the unexampled display of the running assistance, when our rear guard of eight men for fifteen miles faced 300 under fire—a thing unheard of even in war. As heretofore our officers have been little the fire and bravado of the Villistas, seeing in the campaign lessons in equipment and training for the future, so now they are looking forward to the consequences of our retirement to Santa Cruz.

But if we have all been living in the fool's paradise, brought about by our desire to cooperate with our "allies" against Villa. Only now do we realize that no Carranza officers have given assistance to the army. None have offered themselves; naturally, we have asked for none. No help whatever has been proffered or received.

Riding back the other night in the darkness from what may be called a historic "front" the tone of a native, to whom we called from the Tribune car, answering threateningly, "Si, that is the way to it. It brought home to me our isolation among these parched mesas and wide mountains, and the scorn we are held in.

Troopers Led Into Trap. The details of the Parral encounter will have been given out at home before my first bulletin arrives. Not having been a witness I hesitate to reconstruct the account which officers of the 13th Cavalry gave that night, dug in at the big water hole of the rancho Santa Cruz. Already you have heard of the fortitude of Private Ridgeley, of M. troop, who, though already shot through the abdomen and forearm, continued firing as his bunkie took his belt, only to be drilled through the eye and brain, and of Major Tompkins, whose wound was dressed under fire.

But it is the question of Herrera's and Luzano's treachery upon which the significance of the encounter hangs. Their consistent duplicity, covered so well by verbal cleverness native to Mexicans, may not at first blush be obvious. Yet the assistance to the army. None have offered themselves; naturally, we have asked for none. No help whatever has been proffered or received.

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